SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1883.

Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. DAILY, Per Month. DAILY, Per Year... 1 00 7 00 1 00 SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. WEEKLY, Per Year ... THE SUN, New York City.

Advertising Rates.

Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per Hanking and Financial (after money article) 0.73

Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line 1.50

Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 1stor 24 page, per line 2.30 unday edition same rates as above 50 cente a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Sept. 22, 1883, was:

#### Let the Republicans Wake I'm!

We are sorry to see the Republicans of this State so downhearted and apathetic. They don't seem to take any interest in the nominations that were made at their chilly love feast at Richfield Springs. It may be sensible on their part to recognize the hopelessness of their chances in November, but sure ly they might do something to make the contest less of a procession. We like to sea political campaign brisk, lively, close enough to be exciting, and full of plucky give and take on both sides. Our Republica. friends know that they are destined to be beaten, but that is no reason why they

shouldn't have some fun. Why don't they hire halls, brass bands and transparencies, and illumine the inland counties with torchlight processions? They keep so mum that the people may forget that there ever was a Republican party in the State, and so vote the Demogratic ticket solidly. That would be quite unnecessary The majority last year was big enough.

Why should the Republicans feel so blue, anyway? They have yearned for harmony at least some of them have, and now the have a beautiful article of harmony in their State Committee. The harmony is Stalwart, and so is the committee, but is that any reason why the Half Breeds should sulk Let them wait. They may get a chance to control the State Committee in 1885. By that time there may be harmonlous Republicans enough in the State to form the nucleus of a natty little opposition party.

The State Committee might send out stumping detachments, composed, in equal proportions, of Stalwarts and Half Breeds with an occasional Reformer, Kicker, or Young Scratcher thrown in for variety. This is a very valuable suggestion, and we offer it from pure sympathy with our lugubrious Republican friends. What a pleasing spec tacle, and how conducive to harmony it would be, if THOMAS C. PLATT and JAMES W. HUS-TED, LORIN B. SESSIONS and GEORGE WILL IAM CURTIS, ETHAN ALLEN and ex-Senator MADDEN, Wood Pulp MILLER, and WHITE-LAW REID, BARNEY BIGLIN and Our Own EVARTS, JOHNNY DAVENPORT and F.W.WHIT-RIDGE could be heard from, or even seen on the same platform. We will not despair about the Republicans as they despair about themselves. Only they must bring out some new attractions and wake up.

But if they insist on being miserable about their own State, let them cast a wistful eye into other States. How confident their Mas achusetts brethren are of redeeming the State if BEN BUTLER should refuse to run. How divided the Ohio Democrats are in one county. What a splendid prospect the Iowa Republicans have of being beaten.

With all these cheerful things to do or look at in New York and out of it, can the Republicans continue to be down in the mouth We entreat them to be more chipper for a little while. New York may be lost, and Ohio lost and Massachusetts lost, but Vermont all right yet. Learn to be content with little, brethren.

## Nordenskiold in Greenland.

There is something vague and unsatisfac tory in the news alleged to have been received at Thurso, in Scotland, from the Nondens-KIÖLD expedition. If it be true that the Swedish explorer purposes to return after a journey of no more than 250 miles inland from the west coast, it is hard to see how information of much scientific value can have been obtained; and we are forced to infer that the main purpose of the voyage is frustrated. According to the telegram from Copen-

hagen, which, by the way, is dated Sept. 21, NORDENSKIÖLD left a place called Autleiksivick, on the west coast of Greenland, considerably north of Ivigtut, on Sept. 4, and journeyed inland a distance of some 250 miles. reaching an elevation of 7,000 feet above the sen. It is not easy to understand how such a distance could be traversed in such high latitudes in less than a week, and a fortnight may, therefore, be presumed to have elapsed before the traveller returned to his point of departure. Add the time required for conveying the alleged despatch from Autleiksivick to Julianshaab, a station on the west coast near the apex of the peninsula—and after all allowances are made for favorable winds and currents this time must be deemed considerable, since NORDENSKIÖLD needed a month, from June 17 to July 18, to go from Julianshash to Ivigtut, which is only part of the distance-and the further time necessary for the passage between the extremity of Greenland and Scotland, and we shall have to pronounce it improbable, to say the least, that the results of an expedition which only set out on Sept. 4 should have been known in Copenhagen on Sept. 21.

Perhaps the date, Sept. 4, is a mistake for Aug. 4. The last previous advices from the explorer, which were brought by Capt. BOHN of the Danish brig Thyra, showed that the Swedish explorer on July 23 weighed anchor from Ivigtut and bore away to the north. It is quite possible that his ship, the Solia, may week, so that the land journey might have been begun by the early part of August. Obviously he would wish to begin the work to be done with dogs and sledges at the earliest practicable moment. Assuming, however, that the date of departure mentioned in the telegram is a month too late, let us see what is the Ivigtut by Capt. BOHN. In the first place, it is evident that Baron NORDENSKIOLD has given up the primary object of his expeditaches as having been the seat of once flour tlements. The historical problem suggested

was to elucidate the topographical and | was saved. To the list of the rescued should climatelogical conditions of the interior of | be added 25 persons who had fallen from

Greenland, the explorer starting with the hypothesis that he should find there an pland sea, and perhaps tracts of cultivable land. According to the Copenhagen telegram, he is on his way home, having been convinced by his discoveries that his theory has no foundation in fact. He is satisfied, it appears, that there is no open water in the interior of Greenland, but that the whole country is an ice desort. Now, either great injustice is done to Baron NORDENSKIOLD in the despatch, or we must conclude that he has based a sweeping inference upon quite inadequate evidence. The character of the interior of the continent of Greenland-in size Greenland is rather continental than in sular-cannot be exhaustively determined by a journey of only 250 miles, even if the travellers followed a straight course from vest to east. It will take longer journeys than that, and more than one, to answer the interesting questions which Greenland has presented to European navigators and scientists for the last eight hundred years.

In brief, the present voyage of Baron NORDENSKIÖLD will, no doubt, add something to our stock of knowledge, since a thoroughly competent observer could not spend a day in Greenland without noticing omething of importance. But relatively to the expectations raised by the reputation of the explorer, it must be pronounced a failure, provided, of course, the scope and substance of his discoveries have been correctly outlined in the reports received.

#### Co-operative Stores.

In his testimony before the Senate Labor Committee the other day the Rev. HEBER Newton spoke of the success of cooperative stores in Great Britain. In England according to his statement, there are 765 of these stores, whose sales amounted to more than sixty-five millions of dollars in 1881, giving a profit of over four hundred thousand dollars In Scotland 226 stores sold goods to the value of more than seventeen millions of dollars and received a profit of \$133,666.

These figures tell of a very remarkable success, which has been attained because the cooperative stores in England and Scotland supply a real and a great want. Those who onjoy the advantage of trading at them get their goods cheaper, and of a better quality for the price, than they could get them of private dealers. That must be so, or the stores would not sell so many millions of dollars worth of goods annually. Inasmuch as they make a small profit also, it is plain that there was good reason for establishing stores on the cooperative system. The prices a the ordinary shops were too high.

But here in this country coonerative stores have had by no means a parallel success They have rather done so ill in many cases that the system of cooperation as applied there has received a severe blow. It was found, for instance, that the prices charged at a woman's cooperative dry goods store in this city were likely to be more than those which could be obtained at ordinary shops with which it competed. The concern unfortunately came to have a dubious credit, and its capital was limited. Consequently it could not buy goods on so good terms as those which private houses, with unstained credit, abundance of capital, and cash always in hand, could readlly obtain. The cooperative store sometimes was even obliged to pay more for goods than its neighbors were charging for them.

Of course the failure of such a concern was inevitable, especially when it was not managed with the exceptional and expert business skill so conspicuously displayed in competing establishments, but was conducted with ignorance of the necessities of the trade and without the requisite system.

Other cooperative stores in different kinds of business have also succumbed here after a longer or shorter trial. Their patrons found that they were really gaining nothing by trading at them; or they were not conducted with the business skill and judgment which a narrow margin between prices paid and prices obtained, the keeping of a very miscellaneous stock, and the meeting of a more or less capricious demand, so imperatively equire. Not getting an extensive trade and not having large capital, they could not secure advantages in buying which great private dealers were always on the lookout for, and quick to profit by. The purchaser who is able to buy a heavy supply in a lump must inevitably get better terms than the one who only picks up a small quantity occasionally. Especially if the merchant has the cash ready to pay for a large amount of goods at the moment, he has frequent opportunities to make first-rate bargains in New York. He is always ready to jump in when the market is low.

The cooperative stores have therefore not been so successful here as in England, because goods are already sold at low prices in our cities by private retailers. They were needed in England, and have prospered there because such dealers failed to sell their merchandise at a small profit, or at the fixed and invariable prices, the same for everybody, which are charged here at all establishments which seek a large trade.

# The Work of Our Life Saving Service.

The report of the Life Saving Bureau for the last fiscal year is the most satisfactory statement of results which has been published since an attempt to organize on a considerable scale the means of rescuing imperrilled lives and property was first treated like exceedingly valuable property. made some ten years ago. Notwithstanding a large increase in the number of disasters, there has been a more than proportionate improvement in the adequacy of the relief afforded, and the footing upon which the service has at last been placed in respect of equipments and employees offers strong guarantees for its future officiency.

It appears that in the year which ended June 30, 1882, there were 189 stations embraced in the Life Saving establishment. Of these stations 144 were on the Atlantic, 37 on the lakes, 7 on the Pacific, and 1 at the Falls of the Ohio. The whole number of surfmen employed during those periods of the year which constitute the active seasons was 2,330. The last-named figures cover all the stations except the five comprised within the Seventh or Florida district, where, owing to the character of the coast, surfmen are not have made Autleiksivick in the course of a needed, the houses of refuge, which are in charge of keepers, having been hitherto

found sufficient for all emergencies, So much for the range and resources of the service. Now, let us see what it accomplished. There were 287 disasters to documented vessels within the field of station operations during the last year. On board of these vessels substantial purport of the despatch viewed | were 2,270 persons, of whom 2,258 were saved in connection with the news brought from | and only 12 lost. The estimated value of the vessels involved in these casualties was, in round numbers, \$3,266,000, and that of their cargoes \$1,492,000, making the total amount tion, which was to explore the east coast of of property imperilled \$4,758,000. Of this Greenland, to which a remarkle interest at property \$3,100,000 was saved, and \$1,658,000 perished. The number of vessels which were ishing but now vanished Scandinavian set- totally lost was but 67. It should be mentioned that besides the foregoing there were by their disappearance remains as far from | 58 instances of disasters to smaller craft, such as sailboats and rowboats, on board of The second aim of the voyage of the Sona | which were 128 persons, every one of whom

wharves or piers, and who would have be frowned but for the assistance rendered by

ife saving crews. To appreciate these statistics we should compare them with those of antecedent years. During the twenty years preceding the organization of the service 512 persons or an annual average of 25, are known to have been lost on the coast of New Jersey and Long Island alone; while if full statistics were attainable the number would undoubt edly be found to have been very much greater. It is certainly a most impressive proof of the efficiency of the present rescue system that last year, throughout the whole domain of the Life Saving service, which is practically conterminous with the whole coast line of our ocean and inland waters, only 12 lives were lost, or less than half the number of deaths known to have annually occurred within a little stretch of some two hundred miles. Moreover, the loss of life last year was smaller, with one exception, than that of any previous twelvementh since the organization of the service, although the number of disasters exceeded those of any preceding year by 41.

In the year's operations the surf boats were used 284 times, and 327 persons were landed by them. The self-righting and selfbaling lifeboat was employed in 11 instances, and 27 persons were rescued in this way. The river life skiffs were used 60 times, and saved 124 lives. Recourse was had on 98 occasions to small boats of ordinary build, and 43 lives were thus preserved. The breeches buoy was employed 17 times, and 158 persons were brought safe to land by this appliance. The wreck gun was fired 34 times, the heaving stick was used in 13 instances, and the rubber life saving dress was employed on four occasions. Five men were rescued by surfmen swimming to them, and three persons coming from a wrecked schooner in a ship's boat vere enabled to land by a surfman swimming out to them and helping the boat through the breakers. Nine men were dragged out of the surf and undertow by members of life saving crews at the risk of their own lives. In an other striking instance of courage and selfdevotion a disabled man lying at the foot of a cliff overhanging the sea, 780 feet high, was rescued by one of the life saving party who was lowered by his comrades down the frightful escarpment at the end of a line, by means of which both men were subsequently drawn up to the summit.

It is a most creditable record of energy and valor which is presented in this report of the Life Saving service. Full of promise too, for the future is the announcement that political influence is no longer permitted to control the appointment and promotion of surfmen. We have reason to know that this assurance is to a large extent well founded, and that thus the greatest obstacle to the effective working of the establishment is at last likely to be surmounted. Another gratifying feature of the report is the absence of any demand for larger appropriations of money, the grant made by the last Congress having sufficed to place the establishment in a greatly improved condition.

The stealing of four costly pictures from a frame maker's shop has been followed by the discovery of the theft of two paintings highly orized by the artist who produced them, and n whose studio they were.

The thieves who took the four paintings from Mr. WILMURT's shop seem to have seen good judges of art, or at least of the commercial value of the pictures. They carried off no trash, no second-rate paintings but works of famous artists always in demand at great prices. They made no misake in that regard. There were many can vases in the shop awaiting frames, but they selected from the number four with a sure, an almost standard value, and left the rest

It must be remembered, however, that there are now in New York not a few men. besides those who have a critical appreciation of the artistic merit of a picture, who understand as well what a work by a European painter of distinction is worth as a jeweller knows the value of a precious stone. They are first-rate judges of what a picture will bring in the market. The thieves in this sessed of that sort of knowledge, or those who had employed them had it. They were no more likely to steal inferior pictures than an expert burglar is to take plated ware for solid silver.

The opportunities for getting rid of stolen pictures of incontestable merit and high value are also good. They can speedily be sent to Europe, and there disposed of in such a way that their owner may seek in vain to get traces of them. What they are, and what they are worth, European dealers in pictures will at once understand; and they can find a quick and sure sale in a dozen European capitals at such prices as the thieves or their agents would be willing to accept, especially they are good examples of the artists work. And once they have passed out of the dealers' hands, search for them is likely to be fruitless. At least, the thleves have go their money, and may be beyond detection.

A canvas, too, is an easy thing to carry off It is light and portable, and its value is not understood by the run of people who may see it. Moreover, in Mr. WILMURT's caseand probably he only did what was customary with frame makers—the pictures com mitted to his care and keeping were not They were stood up against a wall in a room, to which access seems not to have been difficult, as if they were old timber.

If they had been diamonds or costly jewels of any kind, left with a jeweller, they would have been kept in a safe, and so protected against fire and against thieves. But these pictures, worth more than thirteen thousand dollars, seem to have received no special care. Knowing the place where they were and their commercial value, all the thieves had to do was to step in and take them, for there was apparently no burglarious entrance into the shop. If they had been cheap chromos they could not have been treated with

more indifference. Mr. WILMURT, however, as we have suggested, probably took as much care of the four pictures as frame makers usually do, for he is a man of reputation in his trade. People who send valuable canvases to be framed will, therefore, hereafter be likely to inquire as to the frame maker's provisions for guarding them from loss. There are too many men who now know the commercial value of paintings, and the canvases are too portable, and can be too easily sent out of the country to be sold, and so absolutely lost to the owner, for the costly property to be oftlying loose about a shop for days and ceks together. A man does not thus treat

his very valuable possessions of other kinds. But the stealing of costly paintings is not a new thing. Cases of the loss of famous pictures in that way are numerous; and small articles of various kinds and of great value, because of their artistic or antiquarian interest, have offered temptations to nany others than professional thieves. They have been stolen by men deemed honest, who yielded to the desire to possess treasures so coveted. Precious books from fibraries have frequently been stolen. Few

great collections of such tressures have alto-gether escaped the depredations of thieves.

THE SULP BURDAY STREET, 1982

respectable or otherwise.

In one very conspicuous case a picture stolen in Europe and sent to this country for an in experiment. for sale was fortunately recovered through the honesty and intelligence of the New York dealer to whom it had been transferred. A few years ago, it may be remembered, the figure of St. ANTHONY was cut out of a painting by MURILLO in Spain, and when the loss was discovered it occasioned great conster-nation. Efforts to trace the missing piece of canvas were fruitless for a long time. The St. ANTHONY, however, was offered to a wellknown picture dealer in this city, and he, recognizing it for what it was, took the canvas and notified the Spanish authorities. In that way the stolen property was restored.

But the chances of tracing a modern picture stolen in New York and sent to Europe would be far less. It might go to any one of hundreds of dealers in a score of cities, and be sold to a man who never heard of the theft or of anything else which had gone on in New York. Greater caution is therefore manifestly necessary in regard to the keeping of valuable pictures.

Arbitrary Power Over Corporations. In his testimony before the Senate Committee on Labor and Education on Friday, Mr. FRANCIS B. THURBER said the country needed an arbitrary power which should dietate what are reasonable charges for corporations, and which should look out for the rights of the people who have given the corporations existence

Arbitrary power, however, is not regarded with much favor in the United States. To be tolerable at all it must be exercised with great wisdom; but wise despots are rare specimens of humanity. If arbitrary power in respect to the matters contemplated by Mr. THURBER is ever conferred upon any body, it will be only upon officers directly responsible to the people, holding their places by such a tenure that they can be got rid of easily if they prove unfaithful.

The necessity of regulating the operations of the great railway corporations and their rates of charge for freight traffic, to some extent at least, is already generally recognized. Supervision of some sort is exercised by Railroad Commissioners in a conskierable number of the States, but nowhere, we believe, is their control so extensive or absolute as to amount to arbitrary power in the ordinary sense of that term.

It may be wise and necessary to increase the authority of such officers. If, however, they should be authorized absolutely to die tate what are and what are not reasonable charges by corporations, they would probably become the most powerful official body in the State. Under such circumstances the personal character and attainments of each Commissioner would be a matter of much importance, and the difficulty of securing the appointment or election of suitable persons, whose action would command the approval of the public, while observing the requirements of justice toward the corporations, would be very great indeed.

Whatever power to regulate corporations already exists inheres in Congress and the Legislatures of the several States. They now have all the arbitrary power on the subject which is consistent with constitutional limitations. Mr. Thurber's idea seems to be that they should delegate this power so far as possible to suitable officers or Boards of officers; but, after all, the lawmaking branch of the Government must always re main the ultimate authority in fixing tolls and otherwise regulating the business of great corporate enterprises.

To elect good legislators, therefore, is to promote the wise regulation of corporations. Let reformers of every sort and voters of every party unite in the endeavor to selec honest and sensible men as their representatives in Congress and in the Legislature. Such representatives can obtain the guid ance they need from the wishes of their con stituents, the opinious of railway experts, and the information acquired and recommen dations submitted by Railroad Commissioners or officers performing similar functions. They ought to be able to exercise all the arbitrary power which is needed to make cororations do their duty and do no more.

#### A Lesson From an Elopement. A beautiful young woman in Pittsburgh the daughter of a wealthy fron manufac turer, fell in love with a glass cutter some

time ago, and on Thursday the young people ran away together and were married. A telegraphic report of the elopement pre dicts eventual happiness for all concerned. We are assured that the end will be "Gop bless you, my children," inasmuch, says the writer, as nothing can be alleged against the glass cutter "except that he is not a

millionaire. He is rather to be congratulated on this

account. Nothing seems more detrimental to man's reputation nowadays than to be charged with being a millionaire. Perhaps the reason is that people do not

take pains enough to discriminate between the different methods of acquiring a fortune There are a good many poor men in this country to-day, and honest men, who hope and expect to get rich by honorable means, without injury to their fellow men, and whose aspirations will doubtless be realized It may be worth while for them to distinguish between the rich who are worthy and the rich who are unworthy, and to speak and act accordingly.

Senator Joe HAWLEY was in town yesterday, and kindly gave a reporter one of the most startling pieces of information that we have seen for some time. "The outlook for the sucself-possession and a Mark-Tapleyism that are really admirable, " is very bright."

But, bless your dear soul, General, where is the outlook bright? Is it in this State, where the Republicans take about as much interest in the campaign as a condemned criminal takes hanged?

Is it in Massachusetts, where they are al ready beginning to hedge, and are saying beween their explanations that they are all right if the BUTLER vote in Boston isn't too big? Is it in Iowa, where they have turned the churches into campaign bureaus, and made ministers "strikers," so heavy is the load of prohibition which they are stumbling under If the bright outlook is in Ohio. Its brightness s pretty dim, consisting in no more than an

even chance. Where is it bright, anyway?

With Keifer and Calleo FOSTER and Noves all on the stump at once against him, Judge HOADLY'S majority for Governor of Ohio ought to be something handsome.

The blacks of the South are beginning t show a wisdom in dealing with the race question that augurs well for their future. In Texasan ugly war between the colored people and the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company growing out of the ejectment of colored per sons from the cars, has been amicably settled. The company will run cars for colored passen gers exclusively, and the blacks will not insis upon riding in the same cars with the whites. The same worldly wisdom is shown by the pro-

Louisville. Many representative men in that body opposed making FREDERICE DOUGLASS Chairman, for fear his selection might be taken as an Indication that the Convention was polit ically blassed. It is the determination of the leaders in the movement to keep politics en tirely out of the deliberations.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Bosto Post, informs us that we were wrong in saying that Romason's prohibition views will hurt him in Boston and all the other large communities of the State. "Mr. Romason," the Post assures us, " is not a prohibitionist is a license man and a toetotaler. The prohibitionists refused to approve his nomination because of his well-known opposition to the prohibitory 'idea.' " The action of the prohibitionists shows nothing, as they insist on running a candidate of their own, and would robably refuse to vote for such a rabid prohibitionist as the Rev. Dr. A. A. Minen, if he were put up by the Republicans or the Democrats. Still, the Post is in a position to know and we are ready to believe that Rominson is license man. At the same time we don't think that he will take as well in the cities, or be as accoptable to the liquor interest as PIERCE would have been. And we think the Post is mistaken in saving that Roninson's opposition to prohibition has been well known. On the contrary, it has been generally supposed in Massachusetts that he was a prohibitionist, or at least sympathized with prohibition views. We will leave it to our esteemed contemporary the Boston Globe, to say if THE SUN is in error the Globe has shared in the error, if there is any.

Wood Pulp MILLER's scheme for big Resublican Conventions, consisting of 1,200, .500, or 2,000 delegates, that he proposed at Richfield Springs the other day, touches no responsive chord in the Stalwart breast. It is so palpably an effort of the Half Breeds to overthrow that close corporation, the Stalwart machine, that the Stalwart State Committeemen will give no heed to it. They have Wood Pulp MILLER and his friends just where they want them.

The weather this year seems to puzzle the signal Service observers as much as it does the prophets. The Government weather watchers last week promised warm and dry weather for two weeks to come, but since then the weather has proved to be, upon the whole, neither warm nor dry. Then they predicted frost in many Western States on Friday night, but telegraphic reports yesterday showed that the prediction was a complete failure. A few years ago many people found that they could always trust the accuracy of the weather foreeasts of "Old Probabilities," but of late the official weather predictors have not been so

Is there anything to prevent Mr. THURBER onal credit, if he can ret any body to take them !- Tim Nothing but the statutes of this State and the ax of ten per cent, imposed upon such notes by the laws of the United States.

The literary glory of Boston is fading, her alleged exposition is a dreary failure, and Bea con street and Commonwealth avenue will never smile again unless BEN BUTLER can headed off. Yet, amid so much gloom, the city of the three hills and of the innumerable bean still has cause to smooth her wrinkled front. If nothing happens, her base ball club will grasp the championship this year, and this should be glory enough. The mind of the old town may be gone, and perhaps it's no great matter; but in the way of muscle she is still, to borrow an expression which refers to one o her most precious staples, "some pumpkins,"

The news of the ravages of yellow fever in Movice recalls the fact that last summer, when it was reported that the dreaded disease had roken out in Vera Cruz, an attempt was made to show that the fever in Vera Cruz was merely of a local character, and information of the death rate there could not be obtained. This, fortunately, did not prevent the taking of precautions against the importation of the disease into this country, and now that the nature of the epidemic in Mexico is understood, extra efforts must be made to guard against it on this side of the Rio Grande and the Gulf of Mexico. Even if the season is now so far advanced that there is little danger of the disease obtaining a foothold, it must not be forgotten that precautions will still be needed next sumner, and it is not now too early to prepare.

It appears from the records of the Land Office that no fewer than 55,520 homesteads were taken during the last fiscal year. This is an extraordinary number, and an increase of over a fifth above last year's entries. The total number of homesteads given out under the law since it was carried into effect is 608,-602. If these have all been genuine homestead nents, the result is worthy of notice.

Though the methods of bunko steerers have so often been exposed, these swindlers still find numerous victims. The physician whom they caught in their toils on Friday succeeded in saving the \$2,000 that he had put within their reach, and also learned a valuable esson : but ashe had neglected the many warnings previously given, so, it is to be feared, his experience will not prevent others from falling into the same pitfall.

## Hoping that Some Fools will Change.

From the Courler Journa We venture to hope that now that Mr. Henfricks, the party chiefly concerned about "the old icket." has been to Greystone, and, after an interview with Mr. Tilden, has said in a public speech that the old statesman will under no circumstances, allow the use of his name or, accept a nomination, the ray and tag, bobtail press, which has been denouncing the editors of Tax Sex and the Courier-Journal for telling the truth, will be t length convinced and silenced. In this connection we beg to call the attention of the talented Alexanders wh constitute the bob-tail press to the statement of Mr. Hen-dricks, that Mr. Tilden is in perfect health, by way of answer to the charge that, in giving the fact to the publie, the Convier-Journal was merely seeking to inislead its readers for a purpose. Mr. Tilden is in the best of health. Mr. Tilden would not go to Washington to take the oath of office. That is all we have ever said on the subject, and for saying it we have been abused all sumner. Even the victous no longer doubt, but will the bob ail editors apologize ?

## Walting to be Called.

From the Washington Cris Senator Conkling was in the city a few days ago, and argued a case before the Commissioner of Patents. After he had concluded his argument and re-paired to his hotel, two or three of his warm personal friends called on him. During the evening one of then said to him

"Senator, do you expect to go into politics again out?" Oh, no; I am just where I want to be at this time. I

am engaged in repairing my finances, and am doing very well. I may enter the field again, but certainly not for four or five years. I now feel about politics a good deal like the milkman's horse. There was a poor but honest and energetic man over in my city who went into the milk business. He started by carrying his milk vessels around by hand. In time his business grew to such proportions that he had to buy a horse. The horse had been in the service of his country at one time. The old milkman went on doing well, his horse doing him good service, until one day be stopped in front of the house of one of his customers and went in to deliver his milk. While in the house the fire slarm struck, and the horse started down the street as hard as he could go Away went the milk caus wagon, and all. This old horse had been in the Fire Department service, and when he heard the call he went. So you see the applied tion: When the people call I will go.

## Thoughts by an Esteemed Contemporary.

THE SUS, as a newspaper, has a hold upon is affections of the people of the country that non-scantenperaties are likely to distoric New York : heliwith excellent newspapers, but Tue resessing He circulation is fur featining exceeding pehaps that of any other journal in the netropola. Un der da present management it has become one of the most pepular and, therefore, influential net sympers in the need.

## All in Good Time, Beather !

From the Chicago Inter Greats. If THE SUS wants to strike a popular chord it will change its monogram to read, "Keep the rascula

A COMETTHAT HAS BEEN HERE BEFORE

The recognition of the comet which was discovered early in the present month by Prof. Brookses the long expected comet of 1812 returning to visit once more the solar system, is an event which possesses much greater general interest than at first appears. After looking in vain for this comet for two or three years, and naving several false alarms caused by the unexpected appearance of other comets. the astronomers, it seems, forgot the longlooked-for visitor, and for more than a fort night after it had actually come in sight they took it for a complete stranger. It is bearing down upon the sun out of the northern neavens, and by mid-winter will be seen shining brilliantly in the evening sky, plainly visie, of course, to the naked eye, but probably not presenting anything like so grand an ap-

pearance as he great comet of last year.

The verification which the return of this

mers presents a very striking instance of the mowledge that they have obtained of things that are going on beyond the earth. When this comet appeared in 1812 careful observations and computations were made to ascertain just what sort of a curve it made as it approached the sun, swung around it, and again darted off into space. This curve was of course a portion of the comet's orbit but a very small portion. since no observations of this kind could be made except while the comet was near enough to the sun to be visible in telescopes. The as ronomers measured this curve so accurately that by applying the laws of gravitation they were able to plot out the orbit of the omit through its whole extent, and to say that, although when it disappeared the beavens had apparently swallowed it up, yet it could not escape from the control of the sun, and would be back again in some seventy years. According to recent calculatember, 1884. Now that it has been seen winging its way back, the astronomers are able to say that it will reach its perihelion some time in January next, about eight months ahead of he calculated time. But considering that it takes the comet over seventy years to run the ound of its orbit, and that the data they had o work upon were slight, the prediction of the alculators is to be regarded as a remarkably accurate one. Chained by the laws of their being to this little, revolving globe, they have seen able, by the aid of mathematics, to follow the invisible course of a body which, having shone for a short time in the evening sky, dis appeared entirely from sight, and wended its vay several thousand millions of miles into apace. Years before it had coased to movway from the sun and the earth they were able to say that it would turn and come back again, and to-day we see the prediction verified, for lo! the comet that nearly threequarters of a century ago faded out of the sight of men is now again visible, rushing sunward, and reilluminating its train as if in elebration of the return from its long journey out into the realm of starlight.

#### The Spleadors of Autumn.

The peculiar character of the present season has produced some striking landscape effects. Two splendid and yet widely different views may be obtained simultaneously in Ridgewood, N.J. On the right the observer, standing on its principal avenue, sees flower doesning in all the freshuces of midsummer, and vapossing in all the freeness of midsummer, and vari-ously colored autumn fruits gleaming upon the trees, while the grass is of an emerald green and the colour shows no marks of frost. On the left he sees garden willed and bronzed, and every vegetable showing the destructive effects of frost bits. Yet, as a frame to this picture, yellow golden rods, purple wild asters, sumach with their flery pompons, and rich brown chestnu burrs showing their orange-colored satin lining with worth a long journey to see. The forest leaves are jus changing to the gaudy hues of autump. No artist ca match the picture which Nature now has on exhibi

### Bobbing for Ecla.

"What are you reading, Con?" said one saturalized citizen to another who was reading - ---sper yesterday evening. rotectionists," replied the latter," and it puts me in ind of a story."

"I will. Me and Pat went out one night to bob for cels. On the way we got into a wrangle about the best way to skin an cel. Pat was for his style and I was for mine. When we came to the creek we threw down our nine. When we came to the creek we threw down our sobe and began to argue our points. At last Pat told me that I knew more about skinning a Christian than skin ning an ecl. Now, that was purty plain talk, and av coorse I tould him he wasn't a gintleman. Then we climbed out of our coats and got to fightin' instead of fishin'. The fight was what they call a dhraw-that i each man won and got what he desarved. The divil a bob we fished, and we brought home black eyes instead of cels. Next day I tould me father all about it. 'Con. says he. 'What's that ' says !. 'Neither you nor l'at,' says he, 'Knows how to begin to skin an cel.' 'What Berayse, says he, 'no eel can be skint before he is cotched.' Begob, you're right air ' save I

nocratic free traders and protectionists s just like me and Pat at the creek. They are fighting wer the way the Government should be skint, and, if they don't stop, the divil a dovernment they'll get to

Another Cure for Cramp in the Hand. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would dvise "A Clerk" to write with a long nibbed, flexible gold pen, and use a very thick all-rubber holder. Ever gold pen, and use a very thick all-rubber holder. Every case of cramp which has come under my notice was the result of using thin holders with metal tips and writing with stiff pens. To hold a thin penholder alone for any length of time produces a numbness in the wrist, and the metal is also said to have some physiological action on the nerves of the fingers which leads to paralysis. At any rate, all those who have taken the above advice, which, by the way, is no discovery of my own, have been relieved and cured.

Muce Says the Money and Muscle are Ready. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After reading Sullivan's reply to my challenge, I would say that as far as money and muscle are concerned I have both, and am ready to meet him for any amount that he may desire under my original challenge. Money, man, and muscle ready at Harry Hill's at any time. New York, Sept. 22.

Janes Mace.

#### An Ingentous American Engineer in China, From the Mechanical Engineer.

An American engineer of long experience in one of the oldest marine engine shops in this country went to Chins some few years since and took charge of a line of steamers there. One of these vessels had a lirsels whest, which is variable in pitch, and as it did not prove entisfactory, the American engineer demanded of the makers of the engines, Randolph & Elder, ellasgow, another kind, forwarding a drawing of the one wanted, which was simply a true screw 11 feet diameter. Randolph & Edder repided in the course, declining to furnish adupt a Faler repided in the course, declining to furnish the vibration would be very great, and further that the drawing eent was evidently made by a person time quainted with screw propulsion!

In going up the river subsequently the ship host her wheel and had to have another. Being unable to get one otherwise, the American engineer had a screw made in China by native moulders, excepting it up in the usual way. There being no large foundries then, the iron was melted by ustives in small crucibles and poured into a large leadle, which was kept hot (until it was full) by fire externally. The casting was a complete success, and the Hirsch wheel.

# From the Troy Telegram.

Monday there was a big excursion from the collar shops to Saratoga. Hindreds of Troy's pretty young ladies want to Saratoga.

The sky threatened ram.

The synthesis were bustles.

Perhaps there was no connection between the threatening sky and the bustles—and perhaps there was.

Shortly after the excursionists reached Saratoga the rain began to pour. Many of the young ladies with their securis were soated in the parlier of a hotel when the rain began to fall. The prospect was demaid as yeared from the belief windows. Within it seemed said, the prospect was demaid as yeare few and far between the rain the strength of the following the strength of outside covering and there seemed an entire dearth of outside covering the young ladies of the day.

As if by preconcerted action the young ladies areas.

and winces the ingenisty of the young ladies of the day.

As if by preconcerted action the young ladies arose one after the other and left the partor.

In a few minutes they returned.

All were guessing closks.

Lint his bostles were gone.

## We Think So, Too.

The Ses is to-day the best written, best dired and most influential daily paper in the United spect it for its courage, cure, and honests

# Irvington to Have a Water Supply. The owners of large estates about Irvington

best 20t soil to restrain the obligar authorities from ex-play the state a water shipply and beyong a renering from ex-pay for it. At a meeting held on Mondon weening to discuss the matter news came that for Supreme from that dissupered the soil. A committee was amounted to select a plan. Attestan wells will probably be sould.

Sure, prompt, therough may be safely and truly said to be the characteristics of Dr. Jayne's Caramative, Barsami, He meett has made it known everywhere for years as a standard surance for cramps, diarrhos, choices mortous and an inseaso of the binets: it is besides easily administered to children temp pleasant to the taste, and we surtrain safe. July

-The Methodists of Kentucky have passed

severe resolutions against the camp meetings which en-courage Sunday trains on, the railroads. But without Sunday trains some of the camps would perpetually close their gates from tack of sufficient patrouage. -The Presbyterian Banner, which is one

of the sharpest of all papers in carrying on religious con-troversies, says that "the charify that believeth all troversica, says that "the charity that believeth all things is entirely consistent with obscionce to the precept. Thou shall in any wise reluxe the neighbors, and not suffer an upon him." Armed with such a text as this a pious sheet can wield the battle axe against its neighbors in as lively a manner as it pleases. Of the "all things" which it charitably "believeth," the chief is that it is in the right and its neighbor in the wrong. In this belief it adheres with axintly perseverance.

-At the recent church missionary meeting at Exeter, England, the Rev. Mr. Roberts, a returned missionary, said that for each two millions of people is western india there is only one ordained European. He probably refers only to the clergy of the Church of England, repeating the land, regarding those of other denominations as with out ordination. He asks what can be expected of mis omet gives of the calculations of the astronsionary labors under such circumstances. Notwith standing the slender force of missionaries, Mr. Roberts thinks that Christianity is making hopeful advances for, exclusive of Burmah, there are in India no less tha 20,000 native baptized Christians.

-Although dancing is discountenanced by most Presbyterians, there is no law against it in the Book of Discipline or the Confession of Paith. A Scotch former in Stromness was suspended by the church season because he granted the use of his barn for dancing purposes. He appealed to Presbytery. Presbytery tried he case, and had a very close vote on it. After a wear discussion Presbytery removed the suspension on condi-tion that the farmer would promise that no strong drink should ever be used at any ball given in his bars. H readily consented to this, and is now as good a church member and in as full standing as anybody in the par-ish. He can have a ball in that barn every night, if it seem good to him, provided he exclude Scotch whisker

-The Ray, Dr. Withrow of Boston compares the "foreign exhibition" in that city to certain of the prayer meetings. He writes to the Christian of the prayer meetings. He writes to the Caristan as Mork. "It is with opening fairs somewhat as I have seen it in prayer meetings occasionally. They are declared to be 'now open,' when there does not appear much that can be seen through the opening." One of the saddest sights to be seen at a prayer meeting in Boston or any other city is when the Chairman solemnly declares the meeting to be "now open," and not a brother can be induced to one his noughly in prayer praise of can be induced to open his mouth in prayer, praise, or exhortation. The best remedy for this lack of disposiin his own hands, or else to close it, and let the people go about their business

-The Independent calls attention to the fact that the heretics in the Presbyterian Church seen to be the men who were trained in the most conserva tive theological schools. Prof. Swing and Mr. McCone were trained in the United Prosbyterian Church, the most conservative of all. Dr. McLane, who has recently departed from the Steubenville church, was trained a Allegheny. John Miller was by hereditary descent and by training from earliest boyhood a Princeton man. Dr. White of Milroy, Pa., who has just been declared a seretic, and Brother Wilhelm, who voluntarily follow him out of the Presbytery, learned their theology as Princeton. There is a good deal of controversy just now etween the friends of the leading seminaries as to doc trine and tendency. There are indications of coming doctrinal and ecclesiastical commotion, which may be as great as that which half a century ago rent Presbyerianism into Old and New Schools. It is well that the do not burn heretics now. There would be demand for

-According to the Rev. Dr. Crosby of this oity, Protestant Christianity is in a bad way. He says in a recently published lecture that "the great bulk of the Protestant Church is identified with the world. It has a name to live while it is dead. It has turned its doctrine into naturalism or rationalism, and its life into selfishness. The old landmarks are gone. Pamily prayer is given up. Sunday newspapers are read, prayer meetings are ignored, worldly partnerships are formed, social sins are consided at, and even excused, the pulpit is made a stage on which to strut and pose before a gap-ing world, and religion is made one of the instruments of fashion. We may not cure this dreadful evil, but we nay ourselves avoid it and its doom. We may look to ourselves and to our own families, that we go not with the multitude of Christians to evil and to porish in the hour when Christ shall come as a thief to their dismay." If 

-The Evangelist and the Examiner have had a little disagreement. The expressions they use to imitcate the force of their antagonism have such a fla-vor as sometimes characterizes the militant efforts of the rural secular press. The Eccinucits' says: "It is amusing to see the Examiner running for shelter behind the authority of Dr. Schaff, from the boomerangs that it has blunderingly sent whitling at the Eccongcits', but which are now beating about its own head." Part of the Examiner's offence was in its severe criticisms of Martin Luther. Concerning this the Evangelist remarks: The Examiner evidently has not yet apprehended the serious nature of its offence in accusing the great re former of 'coarse ribaldry,' 'disregard of truth and dedisfigure nearly every page of Luther's controversis writings. We have no hesitation in pronouncing the charge utterly baseless and false." And thus the boom-erangs continue to whirl and bound and rebound from week to week, to the great edification of thos who like to see religious papers quarrelling

-The Primitive Baptist camp meeting at matronly woman legan to acroam and cry in a violent manner during prayer time. The preacher thought is war a case of appritual nuxiety, and put on more religi-ious fervor, which had a magnetic effect on the prayerful worshippers and caused them to do likewise. This stimulated the matronly woman to renewed exertion and increased noise. Presently she declared that she was not praying, but that she was mad about her daughter. A young man had been paying attentions to be daughter, and the mother had told the girl to have nothing to do with him. In order to make sure of this, the old lady had held the girl by the arm while engaged in prayer. Very silently and slyly the young man camand knelt by the girl. The old lady, who was devoutly praying, did not see him, nor did she see the other man who knelt with him. Nor did she at first know that the whispered words which fell from the lips of the three constituted the marriage service. It was when she found out that her daughter had thus been married on the sly that she began to scream. For alwhile, she was meantrollable. But at last she yielded to wise counsel and decided to make the best of what she considered ding one of the most extraordinary ever known in camp meeting history.

-A most remarkable curiosity in religious terature is the large pumphlet which has been pubished for free distribution, setting forth in detail the proceedings of the recent anti-organ convention held by the United Presbyterians at Allegheny City. It is a book of 170 pages, enriched with more than a dozen ssays by clergymen who believe it sinful to use instru nents of any kind as aids to worship. The strange logic and curious argument with which these brethren under-aks to make good their cause are no less phenomenal than the persistence with which they adhere to doctrine which the most canual reader of the Bible must see are utterly untenable. The position which the anti-oran men take is that the methods of worship authorized and commanded in the Old Testament are abolished by the New Testament. Christ and His Apostles did not, as far as they know, use instrumental music or command it to be used. Therefore, according to these essayists and speakers, instrumental music is wrong. By the gosition they take they throw overboard the Old Testament and ignore its teachings; yet they use the Pasins and stead-fastly refuse to sing anything else in their churches. That these brethren are sternly conscientions nobody who knows them will deny. Yet their published essays as presented in this pamphlet are notable for showing how narrow and self-contradictory even the most conscientions men may sometimes be

-" The Child Samuel" is to be studied to-

lay by the Sunday schools using the International series of lessons. The passage selected is I Samuel, iti., 1-21.
Samuel, having been dedicated by his mother to the service of God, had been left in the care of Eli, who was ligh Priest and had charge of the Tabernacle at Shiloh Eli does not seem to have been positively corrupt, but he was very neglectful of his duty, and religion was in a very low state. Hophini and Phinchas, the sons of Eli, were bud fellows, who conducted themselves in a dissointo way, even in the immediate neighborhood of the Tabernacle. Eli seems to have let them do as they pleased. For this and for his general slackness in relig-Tabernacle. ous observance, he and his household were to be pur isled. Samuel was divinely chosen as newsenger of the bad tidings to Eli. At might tidd called him and told him of the coming independs on Eli. The nged fligh Priest perceived that something strange was going on. He demanded that Samuel should tell him all about it. The toy told him all. En calmity accepted the situation, saving. "It is the Lord, let like do what secureth like and a samuel was found a carriers believed by the good," Seminal was from his epriest by bood, duriful and faithful. He dut his work honorably in the loady station to which he was first called, and thus became fitted for higher service in the more responsible position which he was afterward advanced "Speak, !..... to which he was afterward advanced. Speak, here, for Fig. servand is arch. Is well chosen for the golden test of this issue. If gives the idea of the ready chedisines and perfect faithfulness which characterized Samuel throughout his entire life. The lesson of to day samine introductions for boys. In the longest toy samuel we see the faithful and competent Judge, ruler, and prophet of after days. Samuel never became a more officeholder. He grew to be a statesman and a reverse reader of the people His character serves as a most es